## WHEN CAMPOS COMES

THERE WILL BE NO TEMPORIZ-ING WITH CUBAN INSURGENTS.

War Will Begin in Enraest, and There Will Be No Let Up Till Pence Reigns in the Island.

IMPORTED SOLDIERS

MAJORITY OF THE FIGHTERS SENT FROM SPAIN ARE MERE YOUTHS.

What a Correspondent Saw in the Bastiles of Havana-Garroter Ballentine's Methods.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.-The Havana correspondent of the Globe-Democrat says: Campos is almost in sight, and his coming means the beginning of the real war. Cubans who remember the atrocities which he committed during the last rebellion expect no mercy from him. Every revolutionist who has money enough to do it is sending his family out of the country. To residents of countries where civil liberty is more than a name the danger in which every citizen of Cuba constantly stands seems almost incredible. From a hurrled trip throughout the middle or central part of the island, talking to all classes of people, spending two nights amongst the peons, reakfasting with the royalty and dining with a herdsman beneath a thatched roof. I am constrained to think that the revolution now in progress on the Island is of far more consequence and significance than has heretofore been credited in the reports sent out and published in the United States.

The bloodiest and most unrelenting warfare ever yet fought since the civil war in America is about to take place in the rich-est province of Spain. A fight between the insurgents and the imported Spanish troops in the mountains near Santiago de Cuba is daily expected, and as Maceo is at the head of the Cubans it will be one which will be flerce and bloody. The three colonels of the Spanish army now in the field have shown a total disability to cope with the insurgents. At each and every engagement

the Island there are to-day as many as three hundred native Cubahs who are armed in defense of the government. To the contrary, they are only awaiting a time when they can join the insurgents. In the rear of the Hotel Pasaje in this city is the government's recruiting station. It is never closed. A brass band is stationed at the entrance, and there are drummers on the outside inviting loafers and robbers and men of all classes to come in and enlist. I have watched the door for hours and I have seen but two who have taken the oath, and from their personal appearance it seemed as though they were driven to such an action for the want of food and place to sleep.

YOUNG SOLDIERS, YOUNG SOLDIERS.

The imported soldiers are made up of

boys. Of the eight thousand now on this island, the majority are under the age of sixteen years. They have been shipped from Barcelona and Cadiz and have landed here, not even knowing the name of the place. They were hustled on board of ships ready to sail and were told that they would be absent from their homes but a short be absent from their homes but a short while. The chances are that half of them will never see the shores of Spain again. In the first place they cannot stand the climate of Cuba. The hospitals are already full and from couriers who have arrived from the interior it is reported that many of them have fallen by the roadside with fever and have been permitted to die without the least care on the part of the officers. It is known that eight have been shot for attempted desertion. The officers are cruel in the extreme. The soldiers are cruel in the extreme. The soldiers are cruel in the extreme. The soldiers are forced to march under a broiling sun, over hot sands and rugged mountains for hours without rest. The food consists chiefly of fruits. No meat and but little bread was issued when they left Havana. The consequence will inevitably be serious. To eat fruit in Cuba, unless one is accustomed to such diet, and then walk in the sun means sickness, and sickness to the Spanish soldiers in Cuba is almost equivalent to death. Hundreds of the troops now stationed in Havana awaiting marching orders are sick. Many have died while in the city. Fourteen died one day last week while in the hospital. How many more have succumbed to the fever is not known. It is almost impossible for any one not connected with the government to gain access 19 the hospitals or any of the government institutions. I have gone to the jail, but did so under cover and when it was ascertained that I was an American I was quickly expelled.

The government watches the mails closely

but did so under cover and when it was assertained that I was an American I was quickly expelled.

The government watches the mails closely and nearly every letter is opened and read before delivery. A batch of mail received at this office two days ago was delivered to me this morning. Every seal had been broken. Likewise had the newspapers addressed to me been opened and read by the authorities before delivery. Mail matter leaving the island must undergo the severest censorship. The only way to get a letter from the island without having it inspected by some member of the Captain-general's staff is to smuggle it aboard some steamship and give it either to the purser or the captain. Yellow fever is breaking out all over the States of Havana and Matanzas. The newspapers are attempting to suppress over the States of Havana and Matanzas. The newspapers are attempting to suppress the news, but it is a serious thing for the troops. The rebels are acclimated and most of them have at some time in their lives experienced its effects. There will be fighting among the mountains of the States of Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. General Martinez Campos, it is expected, will unload the heavy contingent he is expected to bring with him from Spain at Santiago de Cuba and from there march on to the mountains between Jiguani and Holguin. In that immediate vicinity at the present time the insurgents have captured over one thousand head of horses and provisions sufficient.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS. The American headquarters of the revo-lutionists is in Tampa, Fla., and Colonel Figueradua is the leader. He is quite a wealthy man, and was a colonel in the war of 1868. To him most of the refugees are going for advice. Many will no doubt return, and when they do so they will likely come armed and will be ready to go to the front and fight for the independence of

Colonel Figueradua told me some days ago that he had ample money to equip and send to the front ten thousand men and would do so as soon as he heard from Maceo. Now that Maceo is really in Cuba the Tampa office of the insurgents will likely an experience of the insurgents will likely the company of be more closely watched. I was further told while in Key West that three-fourths of the male population of that small island were in hearty sympathy with the insur-

Awarged Highest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:

MOST PERFECT MADE ure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Fres BARS THE STANDARD.

gents, and that they would be ready to sail wen asked to do so by the enemies of Spaish n isrule on the Island of Cuba.

If they should come they will do so within two reeks. When the new Captain-general from Madrid makes his landing on the island he is going to adopt the most stringent measures possible to keep suspicious vessels from landing. Every ship, and schoner and yawl boat will be closely wached, and I have it from good authority that Spain will send the most of her naval vessels of every description near the Cuban

wached, and I have it from good authority that Spain will send the most of her naval vessels of every description near the Cuban cost to see that the rebel forces are not supplemented by sympathizers.

Campos will necessarily carry on the nost of his campaign in the mountains of Puerto Principe, and it is thought he will be in the heart of the rebel country by the 1st of May unless his forces meet with defeat by the insurgents, and are thus prevented from marching rapidly. If he travels this road he will bury more of his own men than he will kill rebels. The country through which he must march on his way to the mountains is swampy, and at this season of the year the malaria is deadly. Even after he crosses these marshy valleys there are steep mountains which he must ascend. Yellow fever has already made its appearance long before the usual time, and by May I, when the rainy season begins, it will be almost impossible for one not acclimated to live in that part of the country where Campos expects to conquer and garwill be almost impossible for one not acclimated to live in that part of the country where Campos expects to conquer and garrote the enemies of Spain.

General Campos comes with 10,000,000 pesetas (\$2,000,000). It was a struggle for him to get that much credit, and the attempt to put an end to the troubles over here would have been delayed still longer had not France come to Spain's rescue and furnished the money with which to fight the insurrectionists. Campos is a man of about fifty-five years of age. He belongs to the royalty of Spain. It was he who put down the insurrection at Cienfuegos in 1868. The same leader of the rebels at that time will meet him in the fields again during the present year, and Macco will not be so ready to accept promises this time as he was the last. Macco was not whipped when he delivered up his sword to Campos; he was tired of fighting and longed for peace. So when Campos, in the name of the Spanish government came to him and proposed to adopt many of the reforms for which the insurgents were fighting, Macco readily acquiesced and surrendered his soldiers. These reforms have never been carried out, and for the most part the Spanish government has treated Campos's promises with the ujmost contempt.

HAVANA'S DREAD PRISONS. Methods of Torture in Cubana and

Morro Castle. TAMPA, Fla., April 14.-A correspondent writing from Havana says: Through the courtesy of a gentleman well acquainted with the Spanish authorities I was yesterday given a permit to spend an hour in the prisons of Cabana and Morro Castle. I had been there before, but I was not permitted on the previous occasion to go as freely through those gloomy corridors as I was on yesterday. The greatest diligence and care are exercised toward keeping newspaper men from inside these blood-stained walls. I was introduced as an architect from Germany, and as there insurgents. At each and every engagement so far reported it is positively known that the government troops left the field in disorder and with losses far in excess of those sustained by the insurgents.

The Captain-general is continually causing to be printed the untrutuful reports that the recruits being furnished by the army are coming from the Cubans and not from the Spaniards; that the native Cuban is as much interested in seeing the revolt put to an end as the Spaniard. There never was a more exaggerated statement. I doubt if on the island there are to-day as many as three hundred native Cubans who are a plan by which the real and supposed of-fenders of Spanish laws could be more inhumanly treated than the poor unfortu-nates who, at this time, are incarcerated in Morro Castle and in Cabana. Five or six of them die every day for the want of attention. The men are kept apart. They are not permitted to speak to one an-other, nor is an invited conversation with the brusque and brutal guards permitted at other, nor is an invited conversation with the brusque and brutal guards permitted at all. They must eat the miserable and scanty dishes set before them without complaint. The shackles around their feet and hands may gnaw away the flesh, flies and vermin may attack the lacerated muscles, but he must not make complaint to the officers who are in charge of that institution. Sometimes, very often, a person is arrested and thrown into jail without being told what offense he has committed, and then held there for weeks, and sometimes for months and years, without permission to send word to his family or friends as to where he is. where he is.
It would be difficult to intelligently de-

It would be difficult to intelligently describe the architecture of those two connected bastiles, whose every yard of clay and-brick has been drenched in blood. The cells are small and are devoid of flooring, except heavy stone blocks, made necessary to prevent tunneling. There are no beds, the prisoners lying on the cold stone, and sleeping the best way they can. Thick and heavy walls divide the narrow cages. There are no windows to let in the slightest ray of light or fresh air from the sea. The cries of tortured victims, the walls of sentenced souls, the anguish of broken hearts, were heard on every side. Men with gaunt faces and hollow eyes peeped anxiously at me as heard on every side. Men with gaunt faces and hollow eyes peeped anxiously at me as I passed along the narrow corridors. They dared not speak, but their countenances told of their indescribable misery and suffering. Those who enter the grim portals of these two prisons may as well leave all hope behind. A maxim of Spanish law is that every person accused is guilty, unless he proves himself innocent.

The commonest way of execution, and one or more of these happen almost every day, is to garrote the victims. The machine is a simply-constructed one, and chokes the person without suspending him in the air. The condemned is seated in a chair and an iron collar of the width of about an inch is placed around his neck. At the command of an officer a screw is turned, there is a slight convulsion of the muscles and another tongue for liberty has been silenced forever.

A negro named Ballentine is the executioner. Some years ago the government

A negro named Ballentine is the executioner. Some years ago the government was short an officer to perform the duty. About this time Ballentine killed a neighbor, and was sentenced to death. The day before the appointed time of his death he was given the choice of taking the position of garroter or being garroted himself. He chose the former. He has garroted over five hundred men in his life, and more subjects are rolling into him each morning. He is allowed one ounce in gold for his work, which he spends in rum, to-bacco and good food. When he is not professionally engaged he is locked up and shackled the same as others. When he goes out garroting he is as closely watched as are the condemned.

It seems that for the past year or so

spess out garroting he is as closely watched as are the condemned.

It seems that for the past year or so Ballentine has failed to receive the stipulated sums due him for his murderous work, and so a few weeks ago he made complaint to the officer in charge and told him that unless all arrears were instantly settled he would resign his job. The captain informed him that the government was as desirous of changing garroters as he was, and that he could cuit any time he wished, but informed Ballentine at the same time that the first work of his successor would be to do for him that which he (Ballentine) had done for hundreds of others. Murderer Ballentine is now, it is said upon good authority, much satisfied with his position, and has assured the government that it is a pleasure for him to obey its wishes, not for money, but for the glory of serving the dear old country so near his heart. Many of these executions are public. Especially is this the case when some prominent political offender is to receive the application of the iron band. At these executions, if any one in the audience should ask the executioner or officer for mercy for the condemned, he would be instantly shot, killed before the garroting takes place. The witnesses are not permitted to open their mouths, unless it is to hurl imprecations at the trembling victim. In the jail yesterday I again saw Gomez. He seemed more cheerful than when I talked with him a few days ago. He now has hopes that he will be tried before the civil and not the military courts. It is said that the wife of the Captain-general, who, by the way, has been a great friend to the negro race on the island, has interceded with her husband in behalf of the leader of the rebels, and has asked that he has a said that the wife of the Captain and the header of the rebels, and has asked that he ceded with her husband in behalf of the leader of the rebels, and has asked that he be exiled instead of shot. The Cantain-gen-eral's wife is a very accomplished and scholarly woman. All of her life she has scholarly woman. All of her life she has been a great Abolitionist, and has since the negroes have been liberated from slavery been their best friend. She has insisted upon the male members being addressed as Don and the females as Senora or Senorita. She does this herself, and compels the hundreds of seldlers and servants around the palace to do likewise.

Yellow Fever Attacks the Spaniards. WASHINGTON, April 14.-Surgeon-gencral Wyman has received a letter through the State Department from United States Consul Hyatt, at Santiago de Cuba, dated March 30, Informing him that during the first part of the month three deaths from yellow fever occurred in that city. "The mortality for the last fifteen days," he says, "is probably heavier on account of says, "is probably heavier on account of the presence of five thousand new recruits for the Sparish army. Fever had not entirely died out during the winter, and has started in now in a malignant form, and with the revolution on hand the summer promises to be exceedingly unhealthy." Mr. Hyatt adds: "The Cubans themselves are practically exempt from the ravages of the fever, and have, therefore, but little to fear in this direction. The country people and residents of the small villages in the interior are flocking to the large seaport towns for safety, and Santiago, Man-

zanillo and Guantanamo are crowded much beyond their capacity for caring for them, and consequently poverty, squalor and filth abound, and my agent at Manzanillo re-ports that a famine is imminent."

Bad Defeat for Rebels. HAVANA, April 14.-A report reaches here from Palmarito, a village in the province of Santiago de Cuba, of an engagement between government forces and insurment between government forces and insurgents near that place. The government forces were made up of regular infantry and a number of volunteers, while the insurgents were under the command of Brigadier General Flor Crombet, who, it is said, was killed. Major Fostjer and Tomas Sainz, secretary of Major General Macco, were taken prisoners by the government forces. One lieutenant was wounded. Jorge Estranda surrendered all the men belonging to General Macco's expedition. Troops are in pursuit of the rest of the party.

Friends of Cuba." PHILADELPHIA, April 14.-A number of students of the University of Pennsylvania have taken up the cause of Cuba, and a club of twenty-seven members has been formed, the name of which will be "Young American Friends of Cuba." This makes the seventh Cuba club now in this city, and the second composed of Americans.

SPENCER'S LAND THEORY.

His Views in "Social Statics" and His Present View.

From Advance Sheets of the Preface to a Booklet Entitled "Mr. Herbert Spencer on the Land Question," in Press of D. Appleton & Co.

A profound misconception respecting the difference between my original view concerning land ownership and my present view has been widely diffused, and it seems desirable that this misconception should be dissipated by a simple statement of what the original view was and what the present view is.

1. I originally contended that the land could not become individual property, but was the property of the community, and that this is, in fact, the current legal doctrine, since the State assumes the power to appropriate any land it pleases on making compensation, a like power subject to a like condition being, I believe, asserted in the American Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. This doctrine I continue to hold, and, in justice, I have not only adhered to it, but have emphasized it and strengthened it by numerous facts, showing what is the tenure of land in early communities, and that such tenure 'is of the kind aileged-ownership by the community. In these passages it is shown that among the uncivilized "private ownership among the uncivilized "private ownership of land is unknown;" that originally among the civilized the relation of men to the soil "was one of joint ownership and not one of individual ownership;" that the cause of the change from this original state "must have been the exercise of direct or indirect force—sometimes internal, but chiefly external;" that in England "no absolute ownership of land is recognized by our law books except in the crown;" and that the changes which have replaced the supreme power of the monarch by the supreme power of the people have, by implication, replaced the monarch's supreme ownership of the land by the people's supreme ownership of the land." Here, then, there is not the least surrendering of the original doctrine, but rather an enforcement original doctrine, but rather an enforcement

2. Along with this assertion of the claim of the community to the land itself in "Social Statics," I made the further assertion that the private owner has a claim to all that value given to the land by clearing, draining, cultivation and all the appliances standing upon it for carrying on food production. Here are two passages from the chapter on "The Right to the Use of the Earth." clearly showing this:

(a) "Well, but surely you would not eject me without making some recompense for the great additional value I have given to this tract by reducing what was a wilderness into fertile fields. You would not turn me adrift and deprive me of all the benefit of those years of toil it has cost me to bring this spot into its present state.

"Of course not, Just as in the case of a house, you would have an equitable title to those years of toil it has cost me to bring this spot into its present state.

"Of course not, Just as in the case of a house, you would have an equitable title to compensation from the proprietor for repairs and new fittings, so the community cannot justly take possession of this estate without paying for all that you have done to it. This extra worth which your labor has imparted to it is fairly yours; and, although you have, without leave, busied yourself in bettering what belongs to the community, yet, no doubt, the community will duly discharge your claim. But admitting this is quite a different thing from recognizing your right to the land its if. It may be true that you are entitled to compensation for the improvements this inclosure has received at your hands, and at the same time it may be equally true that no act, form, proceeding or ceremony can make this inclosure your private property.

(b) "But, unfortunately, most of our present land owners are men who have, either mediately or immediately—either by their acts or by the acts of their ancestors—given for their estates equivalents of honestly earned wealth, believing that they were investing their savings in a legitimate manner. To justly estimate and liquidate the claims of such is one of the most intricate problems society will one day have to solve. But with this perplexity and our extrication from it, abstract morality has no concern. Men having got themselves into the dilemma by disobedience to the law, must get out of it as well as they can, and with as little injury to the landed classes as may be."

The view thus set forth in "Social Statics"

as may be."

The view thus set forth in "Social Statics" is the view still held by me. Here again

there is no change.

3. What then is the change? Of course when, in "Social Statics," resumption of the land by the community was shown to be equitable and advocated as desirable, it was on the assumption that the transaction, after making compensation, would leave a balance of benefit to the community. It is clear that if I had thought that the change, though equitable, would entail a loss on the community. I should not have held that the community ought to bring this loss upon itself, but should have held that though, as a matter of abstract equity, it might properly retake possession of the land, it would be impolitic to do this if the burden of compensation would outweigh the benefit of possession. But of late years, on thinking over the matter, there is no change. late years, on thinking over the matter it has become clear to me that the burde it has become clear to me that the burden of compensation would outweigh the benefit of possession, if the compensation were anything like equitable in amount. Hence I have come to the conclusion that the change of tenure from private to public would be impolitic. Respecting my original view in "Social Staties" I have said: "Moreover, I did not clearly see what would be implied by the giving of compensation for all that value which the labor of ages has given to the land."

4. It is true that in further qualification

4. It is true that in further qualification of my original view I have pointed out (more especially referring to England) the untruth of the prevailing assumption that the existing landowners are either those who made the missing properties or the dewho made the misappropriation or the descendants of those who made it, and have further pointed out that among the people who are supposed to be robbed exist, in large measure, those who are the descendants of the robbers, and that thus the anger everywhere fostered is misdirected. And I have also pointed out (again in respect of England) that if anything like the proposed restoration were tagain in respect of England) that if any-thing like the proposed restoration were to be carried out, it would require that England should be handed over to the Celts of Wales and Scotland, as the only people who have any claim (though a disputable claim) to be regarded as original proprietors. It is also true that I have pointed out how large an extent in England, since the reign of Elizabeth, the landless class has shared in the produce of the land under the poor law, and that therefore, if we go back upon the past, this fact must be taken into account. But all these further considerations are put in the form of difficulties in the way of a change, and are not at all held to invalidate the two original propositions—(1) that the land itself belongs to the community, and (2)

the two original propositions—(1) that the land itself belongs to the community, and (2) that it cannot be resumed by the community without compensation for the artificial value given it. These were my original views, these are my views still.

5. It should be added, in further explantion, that the views originally held by me, as well as the modified views I now hold, as is commonly supposed, at variance with the views held by the landed classes in England, but, contrariwise, are views which they have themselves publicly enunciated through certain representative members of their class. The council of the Liberty and Property Defense League, on which sit several peers and two judges, sald, in their report for 1889, that "the land can of course be 'resumed' on payment of full compensation, and managed by the people if they so will it." Supreme ownership by the State is fully recognized, and the only reason urged for maintaining the existing system of landholding is the badness of the alternative system—administration by public officials. They do not, however, name the primary obstacle to the preposed change—the enormous cost of equitable compensation, bringing to the community not gain but loss.

These are not matters of opinion, but are matters of fact, which anybody can ascertain by referring to early editions of "Social Statics" and to "Justice." They are these in print, not to be gainsaid or argued

in print, not to be gainsaid or argued

MYSTERY WAS SOLVED.

The Story of the Tragedy as Revealed to Mrs. Johnson Stover, an Elwood Medium, Alleged to Be True

BIG DEAL IN GAS PROPERTY

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL PLANTS AT WABASH TRANSFERRED.

Purchased by the Dieterich Syndicate for About \$300,000-Enemies of the Good Citizens' League Scored.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., April 14.-It was learned to-day that the solving of the Foust murder mystery, which attracted so much attention at the time of the murder, on the morning of the 8th of last July, and also during the past month, when George Hires was arrested and last Saturday sentenced to thirteen years in the penitentiary, was due to spirit rappings and the clairvoyancy of an Elwood medium, Mrs. Johnson Stover, well known in that city and among the spiritualists of eastern Indiana. The Stovers live a short way from the Panhandle track, where the body was found on the early morning of July 8 by some workmen who were coming from their night's work at a glass works. It was lying to one side on the embankment, the face turned up and the arms out. As soon as Mrs. Stover heard of the finding of the body she seems to have had a presentiment. Her husband was out of the house, and she took her son and went into a room to one side. It was made dark, and she went "under control." The questions and the story told by the spirits through her were to the effect that the man's name was Foust; that he had not been hit by a train, but had been shot in a fight at a house on North Tenth street, which was further described so that it could not have been taken for any other than the Bolton brothel. It went on further to say that the reason of Foust's death was because he knew too much about the burning of a barn north of Elwood, which, it was claimed, was destroyed for the insurance of a stailion owned by her husband, but which had been taken out and a cheap horse put in its place. These suspicions had been entertained, or were afterward, but as the story implicated her husband to a greater or less extent she kept it a se-

mmediately put to work on the case, and who battled with it four months without finding a single clew that would lead to the finding of the place where the deed was committed, or to the murderer, happened to get an inkling of the seance she had held with her son, and they went to her and she told them the story just as she had received it, including every detail.

They followed it, and, by locating the deed at the Bolton house, were enabled to get a good clew. The Boltons had moved away in the meantime, however, and could not be found readily. At last, after several days' work, the two boys, aged nine and eleven, were found in the poorhouse and a line was thrown out for them. They had been nursing the story of the crime as they had seen it, and when questioned told what they knew. They admitted that it had been committed at their mother's house; that they had been awakened by a noise and had run to the door which leads from their room to the kitchen, where the deed was committed, when they saw George Hires raise in his chair, pull a revolver from his pocket, and, leveling it at Foust, who was sitting down, pulled the trigger, causing instant death, the bullet passing down through his heart. They also swore that the accessories were Will also swore that the accessories were Will Cox and George and Ephraim Cruil, all in fail at present and ready for trial. They had, however lost run of their mother, who was also needed. Another two weeks, and she was located at Kokomo and placed under arrest. She told the same story, before hearing the boys' testimony, and said that she saw the deed through another door—the one leading from her room. It was upon this that the grand jury returned an indictment, and the arrests were made one month ago, after the murder had been a mystery for eight months.

an indictment, and the arrests were made one month ago, after the murder had been a mystery for eight months.

Hires has been sentenced to thirteen years as the result of the clew given by the medium, and by which, and no other, was the mystery even thus far unearthed. From present indications, however, it will take another and a greater seance to clear up the mystery that is even more of a mystery than before the arrests. After Hires was convicted Mrs. Bolton made an alleged confession, and swore to it, that it was she who did the shooting, and that she did it with a revolver belonging to Dan Kelly, who was arrested in the north part of the State Thursday night after the officers, who have wanted him from the first, had followed him for six months over this and adjoining States. She says that she and Kelly were in bed when Foust entered the kitchen and demanded admittance to her room. She got up, and, taking Kelly's revolver, fired it, more to scare than to hurt him. The shot was fatal. There was a third man present at the time, she says, and she describes him so that Johnson Stover, the medium's husband, the man who owned the stallion that was alleged to have been burned for insurance, has been accused. who owned the stallion that was alleged to have been burned for insurance, has been accused. A majority of the people do not believe that Hires killed Foust, notwithstanding the fact that he has been sentenced for it, and a greater majority do not believe that she killed him or is telling the truth in her confession. Just where Dan Kelly will land is still a mystery. He is however charged with the same crime Dan Kelly will land is still a mystery. He is, however, charged with the same crime that Hires was sentenced for—murder in the first degree, and as he was the last man seen with Foust, and then under suspicious circumstances, he is, by the larger majority, charged with the commission of

majority, charged with the commission of the crime.

The revolver which it is claimed Foust was shot with was taken off of his person the morning after the killing, and is now in the hands of the officers. The fact that he disappeared from Elwood directly after that, and has been dodging the officers ever since, running over the greater part of Indiana and Ohio, and finally settling down in the country south of Leiter's Ford, in Fulton county, a small out-of-theway station, where it was not likely that even Pinkerton's keenest men could ever get trace of him, is against him. To this his attempt at cutting out of the wooden calaboose at North Judson, while being brought home, adds another score against him. He would in this case have made his escape in another five minutes, he having escape in another five minutes, he having cut all of the double heavy planking so cut all of the double heavy planking so that in another five minutes he could have forced out a piece of plank and made an opening for liberty. With the public there is a greater mystery than ever as to the murderer, but Spiritualists are in a happy state of mind this morning, the above story having been acknowledged by the officers.

GAS DEAL AT WABASH. Natural and Artificial Plant Sold to the Dieterich Syndicate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WABASH, Ind., April 14.-The Dieterich natural-gas syndicate, composed of New York capitalists, which has lately acquired the natural-gas properties at Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Lebanon, Indianapolis, Anderson, Bluffton and Fort Wayne, has purchased the plee-line system of this city. With it the syndicate takes the artificial gas plant of Wabash, and also the natural-gas system of Mier, Herbst and Somerset, owned by the company. The price agreed on the officials of the company refused to divulge, but it is stated by persons in a position to know to be about \$300,000. The pipe-line system here com-poses twenty-five miles of mains, twentytwo strong wells and eight well sites. The company has coined money since its organization with \$200,000 capital five years ago, the investment yielding a net dividend of 16 per cent. per annum, besides \$100,000

in betterments. Negotiations are now on for the Peru and Logansport systems, and if these are secured the successful syndicate will have all the pipe-line systems in this part of the Indiana field, except Huntington, the owners of which have declined to put a price on it. The sale of the Wabash plant is a cash one, and represents an enormous profit for the local stockholders. HOW THE RECENT FOUST MURDER

HON. S. E. NICHOLSON'S DEFENSE. He Scores the People Who Are Attacking Good Citizens' League.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., April 14.-The Journal correspondent saw Mr. S. E. Nicholson, president of the Indiana Good Citizens League, to-night and asked about the truth of the report circulated by an Indianapolis paper that the league is being worked in the interest of the Prohibition party. With some warmth Mr. Nicholson declared that nothing could be further from the truth.

"While this charge is being made, some Prohibitionists are saying the league is organized in the interest of the Republican party. I suppose, before a month, it will be asserted that I am in the employ of the Democratic State central committee. The fact is the league is not a party organization, and it cannot be insisted too strongly that it is not. Those who assert that the tion, and it cannot be insisted too strongly that it is not. Those who assert that the league is an adjunct of the Prohibition party make the mistake of thinking that all who believe in the extinction of the liquor traffic are in that particular party, whereas only a small per cent. are members. In the next place they are taking an unwarranted narrow view of the work of the league. I see it is asked why it is that the members of the league, immediately upon organization, begin a canvass for signatures to an agreement to remonstrate against all applicants ment to remonstrate against all applicants for license. Only one city in the State has done this, so far as I know, and this was done purely on their own responsibility. In doing this, it may be admitted that the league at Franklin has not overstepped the bounds of propriety because if the the league at Franklin has not overstepped the bounds of propriety, because if they wish to do that thing, although I may question the wisdom of inviting opposition at this time, it is plainly a work in which good citizens may engage. But the paper making this charge ought not to be so narrow and unfair as to say that the work of the league is henceforth to be confined to a single act, practiced only in a single city, and that, too, without the direction of the State organization. The maker of the charge thinks that we must confine ourselves to the enforcement of law, and thus seeks in one breath to restrict our ourselves to the enforcement of law, and thus seeks in one breath to restrict our work and in the next to urge us to a broad view of the work before us. In addition to the enforcement of law, the league will seek to elevate both society and politics in every honorable way, and especially will endeavor to bring the good citizen to the front as a controlling element in party organizations. I realize that criticism will continue to be made, but I must protest continue to be made, but I must protest against any attempt of a few people to misdirect the public mind in a way unwarranted by the facts, and against the scattering abroad of such false ideas. The league includes men of all parties, and in the next few months will be able, I believe, to create an irresistible sentiment in the State against corruption and in favor of purity and reform."

Mr. Nicholson's expression of countenance Mr. Nicholson's expression of countenance indicated that he was in earnest and that he meant every word which he had spoken. He further said:

"I am a better Republican to-day than I was before the law bearing my name was passed. The party to which I belong stood by me nobly and only sixteen Republican votes were registered against the bill in both houses."

DEATHS IN INDIANA. in-Law of Two More.

A Mother of Preachers Dead. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKPORT, Ind., April 14,-Mrs. Anna Woodruff, aged fifty-nine, died at her home in this city last evening at 6:45 o'clock. The deceased was born near Jasper, Dubois county, Indiana, and was a sister of Mr. L. A. Niblack, a well-known miller of this city. Mrs. Woodruff was the mother of Mrs. John Jeffrey, of Ott-well, Ind., and Mrs. H. C. Shoemaker, of Denver, Col., both the wives of preachers; Rev. P. G. Woodruff, of Westville, Fla., and R. Forrest Woodruff, deceased, late of Indianapolis, Ind., author of a very in-teresting work, "Recognition of Friends in Heaven." Mrs. Woodruff was an amiable, Christian lady.

Funeral of Rev. J. B. Hill.

cial to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, Ind., April 14.-The funeral of Rev. Jesse B. Hill occurred at 10:30 o'clock this morning from the Methodist Church, and was very largely attended, many ministers of the Northwestern Indiana Conference being present, besides prominent laymen from different parts of the State who were friends of the deceased. Rev. Tillottson, assisted by Elder Buckles, Rev. Meredith, L. C. Cones and L. S. Buckles officiated. The burial exercises were conducted by the G. A. R.

Editor Found Dead in a Bath Tub. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 14 .- J. E Wolff, editor and 'proprietor of the Daily Journal (German), was found dead in a bath tub to-day. The cause of death was heart disease. He came here ten years ago from Evansville, where he had been engaged in the newspaper business. He was fifty years of age.

Jacob Baker. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., April 14.-Jacob Baker, ex-county treasurer and present county assessor, died at his home in Wash-

ington township, Friday night, of pneumo-nia, aged about fifty-five. He was well known throughout Whitley county. John Lindemuth. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. -

RICHMOND, Ind., April 14.-John Lindemuth, father of the city attorney and ex-State Representative, the Hon. Arthur C. Lindemuth, died yesterday, at his home in this city, after an illness of several days.

TERRE HAUTE HORSE NOTES. Chiquerita Sold to L. V. Harkness-Changes in Entries Rules. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 14.-1. V Harkness, a Standard Oil magnate, has bought of Warren Park Farm, owned by W. P. Ijams, the bay mare Chiquerita, 2:16%, by Jersey Wilkes, dam Gladys, by Hetzel's Hambletonian. Chiquerita is in foal to Axtell and will remain at Warren Park to be bred back to him before she is taken to Mr. Harkness's farm at Lexington, Ky.

Two trotters received by George Starr last week are: Lanier, 2:241/2, a bay horse, by St. Just, owned by A. D. Merrill, of Hindsboro, Ill., and the gray mare Phenol, 2:16%, by Jersey Wilkes, dam by Egbert. It is expected the new purses advertised by the two associations to take the piace of the ones declared off for the meetings the first week in August and the first week in October, are much easier than those imposed for the purses which closed April 1 and for which the entries fell short. The explanation is that the advance payment of entrance money entails too heavy a drain on the financial resources of the horsemen and this is especially so in regard to the larger purses like the eight \$5,000 ones offered in the first announcement by the Terre Haute associations and for which there were very few entries. By the new, or credit system, which has been adopted in the announcement just sent out, the entrance fee of 5 per cent. is not payable until the night before the race. Five per cent. additional will be required from all money winners by St. Just, owned by A. D. Merrill, of 5 per cent. is not payable until the night before the race. Five per cent. additional will be required from all money winners. Nominators may declare out on July 1, one month after the entries are closed, by payment of 2 per cent. Another change in the conditions is that which limits the payment of but one money to the horse distancing the field, whereas in the other purses the horse distancing the field would be entitled to first and second money.

The 2.94 track will be used to-morrow for the first time for regular work this year. It is in fine condition and with the weather favorable it is thought the horses will get a good early start this season. Superintendent Jeffers, whose care of the track has made him famous in racing circles of the country, has been asked to go to Buffalo and look after the track there during the two weeks' meeting in August.

VINCENNES PRESBYTERY. Action Taken at the Recent Meeting-

Federation Opposed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 14 .- At the meeting of the Vincennes Presbytery at Princeton last week it was decided to put an evangelist in the field to work where there seemed to be the best prospect of establishing new churches. J. H. Thomas, of South Bend, will have charge of this work and he will be assited by students from the theological seminaries during their day brought out large congregations at the

school vacation. One of these students will be W. A. Burger, of the McCormick Sem-inary, of Chicago. The report of the home be W. A. Burger, of the McCormick Seminary, of Chicago. The report of the home mission work for the past year showed an increase in church membership as also in the number of pulpits occupied. The presbytery voted against the plan of federation of the various Fresbyterian denominations submitted by the General Assembly which met at Saratoga last year. The presbytery was not opposed to the principle of federation, but to the plan which contemplates giving to denominations with small membership the same representation in the legislative body of the federated organization as that accorded to the denominations with larger memberships, which would have the effect of giving to the minor denominations the power to vote heavy expense accounts for the larger memberships to meet. The Rev. T. S. Scott, of Vincennes, and W. W. Byers, of this city, were elected commissioners to the General Assembly, which will meet at Pittsburg next month. The Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Washington, was elected moderator and W. W. Byers clerk for the ensuing year. It was decided to hold the semi-annual meeting of the presbytery at Washington on Sept. 15.

The Women's Home Mission Society held

Sept. 15.

The Women's Home Mission Society held its meeting at the same time the presbytery was holding its session. The attendance was large and the reports made a good showing for the year's work. The amount collected for the year was \$1,096. A presbyterial union of Christian Endeavor societies was organized with Dr. Scott as chairman. The presbyterial board of home missions for the next year is composed as follows: Rev. A. J. Kerr, of Princeton, chairman, to succeed the Rev. R. V. Hunter, of this city, who insisted on retiring as chairman, but consented to remain on the board; Rev. S. W. Stophlett, of Evansville, and S. C. Stimson, of this city. Mr. Wellborn, banker of Princeton, will be selected as treasurer by the board.

A BOLD SWINDLER.

and Mortgage Forger.

Methods of the Clinton County Deed Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, Ind., April 14.-The deed and mortgage forger arrested here yesterday continues to refuse to give the police any information as to where he came from or whether he had any confederates He sticks to the name he first gave the police, and the one in which the bogus mortgage which he attempted to put up as collateral was made-that of Marion P. Thompson, but as he had passed under several other but as he had passed under several other names and was in possession of several deeds in the name of Adam Debley his story is not believed. It is now thought the young man is only a tool, and that the master mind behind the bold scheme has made his escape. The forged deed to the farm of eighty acres in this county is thought to be only one of a series of like crimes that the gang has committed in the surrounding counties, and that their real scheme is to negotiate the bogus mortgages in the East. To bear this theory out the officers call attention to the fact that Thompson had not only paid an abstracter \$10 for a complete abstract of the eighty acres of land, but had paid the fall installment of taxes thereon and had pinned to the abstract the receipt of taxes paid. In order to push his scheme along it was necessary for Thompson to represent himself as three different persons. In the deed he was Adam Debley, to the notary who certified it he was Chas. Hopp, the real owner of the land, and as the mortgagee Marion P. Thompson. Easter Services at Columbus.

ecial to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., April 14.-This has

been a big day in the churches of this city and county, as all observed Easter in some manner. Services in various forms Hope, in the eastern part of this county, is the only Moravian Church organization in this State. The custom with this church is to assemble before sunrise on Easter morning in the church and, led by a church band, march to the cemetery near by, and there, with uncovered heads, hold services as the sun appears. This service attracts much attention and this morning, as has been the custom for forty or more years, almost the entire population of the village and surrounding country turned out and participated in the exercises. Easter flowers are worn by all and the services are beautiful and impressive.

At the Phebe Cox Mission, in this city, to-day, Rev. S. Edgar Nicholson preached at 10 a. m. His audience was large and appreciative and the speaker was deeply in earnest. The mission met in a room in which whisky has been sold for the last fifteen years. The proprietor some time ago, however, abandoned it and engaged in other pursuits. This is the second meeting of Rev. Nicholson at this place in his tour of the State in behalf of the Good Citizenship League. This is the boyhood home of Nicholson and he is much respected here by law and order loving people. A branch league will be formed here in the near future, at the organization of which he will be present. tracts much attention and this morning,

Fruitless Chase After Criminals. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 14.-To-day Superintendent of Police Miller and officer Thornburg arrived home after a chase in a buggy of over one hundred miles after three Indianapolis men who attempted a very bold robbery in Muncie yesterday. They secured a horse and buggy at Neal's livery barn, drove to Hostler's suburban grocery and attempted a daylight robgrocery and attempted a daylight rob-bery yesterday afternoon. Two of the men left the buggy, entered the grocery and with pointed revolvers ordered the grocer and his clerk, George Snodgrass, to empty the contents of the money drawer into their hats. Instead of throwing up his hands Snodgrass threw a well-aimed can of tomatoes, knocking one of the men sense-less, and the other ran. A couple of shots were fired, but without effect. The trio very hurriedly drove away. The two officers folwere fired, but without effect. The trio very hurriedly drove away. The two officers followed them to Lossntville, Hagerstown, Cambridge City and then to New Castle, where the team was left and the men boarded a train. The names of the men are not known, but they have been peddling fish here for several days. They purchased tickets for Anderson, from New Castle.

With Water from the Jordan. special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., April 14.—Baptism very nuch out of the ordinary was conferred on four babes to-day at the First Presbyterian

Church by Rev. Frank H. Hays, formerly of Indianapolis. A few weeks since Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hartley returned from a twelve months' trip to foreign lands. While abroad they visited the Hely Land and the river Jordan. Mr. Hartley secured a quantity of water from the stream and this was used by Rev. Hays to-day in administering the sacred rite to the infants of P. K. Morrison, P. Desser, J. C. Janney and R. J. Freeman.

\$7,000 for Missionary Work.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNC'E. Ind., April 14.-The contents of the will of the late Rev. Thomas Sells, who died last week, has been recorded and it is shown that he bequeathed \$7,000 to the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is the bulk of the estate. His wife, to whom he was married but two months since, is given \$5,000. The balance goes to Felix Sells, a brother, and Mary and Martha Shafer, sisters of his first wife. They get \$250, \$500 and \$600, respectively. Thomas Sells was a minister in the North Indiana M. E. Conference for thirty years.

Spicide at Evansville. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 14.-Simon

schmidt committed suicide this noon because of family troubles. His daughter separated from her husband about a year ago and made up with him again a week ago. Her brother was much angered at the reconcilibrother was much angered at the reconcili-ation and so badgered the old gentleman about the matter that he became unbalanced and while his folks were at church this morning he shot himself through the

Mail Pouch Lost the Second Time. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBURN, Ind., April 14.-P. H. Beatty, who has the contract for carrying the star route mail from Alum-Cave, Hymera and Shelburn, while on his return trip overturned his cart and lost the mail pouch a half mile mile from this point. A man coming from Star City found the pouch on the highway and returned it safe to this office. This is the second time the pouch has been lost on

New Telephones at Goshen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GOSHEN, Ind., April 14.-George W. Beers, of Fort Wayne, Saturday closed a contract with the Commercial Exchange to operate a telephone system inder the franchise granted the exchange by the Common Council. Beers is bonded to complete the system by July, I. He will use the Anthony phone and has a bonaide list of subscribers three times as large as the present Bell list.

Church Services at Seymour. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., April 14.-A beautiful



Mr. J. M. Crocker Washington, D. C.

Rests the Tired Brain Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Nerve

Strength and Bodily Health Hood's Pills are " Much in Little." "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills for many years and consider them the best on the market. Hood's Sar-

saparilla has given me health and strength from time to time when tired and Worn Out From Overwork and the worry of business. It has purified my blood, toned my nerves, and rested my tired brain by restoring sleep and in-vigorating my entire system. Hood's Vegetable Pills are much in little. I use no others. They invigorate the liver to healthy action, act gently on the bowels,

Hood's Sarsa-Lacasas relieve sick headache ures and indigestion, and thus assist tired
nature to remove disease and restore
health." J. M. CROCKER, 1419 Rhode
Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Hood's Pills acti harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

WM. DONEY CIGAR CO.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND | TO-NIGHT | Tues., Wed.

THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS (BARNABEE AND MACDONALD, Props.)

Monday, April 15-"PRINCE ANANIAS."
Tuesday, April 16-"ROBIN HOOD."
Wednesday Matinee-"ROBIN HOOD."
Wednesday Night-"MAID OF PLYMOUTH." Lower floor, \$1.50; balcony (reserved), \$1; gallery, 5c. Matinee prices same as night.
Thursday—JAS, J. CORBETT in "Gentleman Jack."

PARK-PRICES.....10c, 20c, 30c

This Afternoon and To-Night.

America's Popular Character Soubrette, SADIE HASSON and company in the favorite sensational play, "NOBODY'S CLAIM"

THURSDAY-'SI PLUNKARD." EMPIRE To-Night Commencing at 8:30 sharp. GRAND WRESTLING MATCH,

PETER SCHUMACKER

HERB HALE Catch-as-catch-can-best two in three falls.

Purse, \$250 and Welter-weight Championship. Box office open at 9 a. m. Telephone, 1703,

churches in this city. Fine music and serchurches in this city. Fine music and sermons commemorative of the resurrection of Christ were preached in all of the churches. Special Easter services were held in the First M. E. Church at 2 o'clock and at the Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock. At the first named the members of the Suraday school conducted the exercises, while at the latter church the exercises were conducted by the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Three Years for Manslaughter. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBIA, CITY, Ind., April 14.-George Cady, tried in the Whitley Circuit Court for the killing of John W. Worden with a beer bottle, at Larwill, on the night of Nov. 21, 1894, was found guilty of manslaughter yesterday and sentenced to the northern penitentiary for three years. Cady is twenty years old.

27 Cows and 7 Horses Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 14.-The barns on the dairy farm of Martin & Armentrout were destroyed by fire last night. The loss will amount to about \$2,500, with but light insurance. Seven horses and twenty-seven cows perished in the flames.

Child Killed by a Fall. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBURN, Ind., April 14.1 This evening a child of the late widow Spoonmoore, of Star City, fell from the hotel porch, a distance of fourteen feet, and suffered injuries which proved fatal.

Indiana Notes. The Crawfordsville Morning Herald is to make its first appearance this morning. Miss Nellie E. Wood, who won the hon of representing Indiana in the intercol-legate oratorical contest for Earlham Col-lege, has begun her regular practice for that event.

The farmers of Wayne and Henry counties, near Dalten, are making an attempt to head off robbers and thieves. Bloodhounds will be purchased by popular subscription.

A jury has rendered a verdict in favor of the Mutual Life in the suit which has been on trial in Philadelphia of the estate of William M. Runk to recover \$75,000 insurance on Runk's life. He committed suicide and the jury decided that the insurance was procured with the intent to defraud.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, curos wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggirts in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Have mercy on your lungs. They are as tender as lace, A hard cough tears and inflames them and if unchecked may produce tubercies, hemorrhage, death. Use Hale's Honey of Horebound and Tar, a quick, agreeable and infallible cure. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one mit